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THE POST-DISPATCH

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MONDAY, JULY 4, 1892.

THE DAY we celebrate.

HISTORY is making in Omaha to-day.

COLLECTOR ZIEGENHEIN'S Saloon License Farce is again on the boards.

THE COW CORONERS are too active. They are hurting Judge SHERWOOD's prospects.

THE SUCCESS of the Democratic party demands the repudiation of railroad dictation.

RECORDED HORSES' "immediate" stamp can make sixty tax-payers a minute who never pay any taxes.

MANUFACTURERS of fireworks have reaped a rich harvest out of patriotism this year. Dealers in salves are also in clover.

IT is proof of the excellence of St. Louis' Public School system established many years ago that it can survive reform School Boards.

A JUDGE should avoid not only evil, but the appearance of evil. His usefulness is destroyed almost as often by the latter as by the former.

GENUINE tax-payers should make their remonstrances against the illegal granting of saloon licenses at the polls. The Collector's office is not a good place in which to file them.

THE Carnegie strikers in Pennsylvania are doing some very quiet but very vigorous thinking this Fourth of July. They are asking themselves if the benefits of the freedom declared in 1776 are to be absorbed by plutocratic sponges.

THE uncertainty which still hangs over Judge GRESHAM's attitude on the matter of the presidential nomination is very wearing on the occupant of the White House. He will not sleep much until the Omaha Convention adjourns, and even then his rest will be broken by nightmares.

THE People's party exhibits more sanity in its strenuous longing for Judge GRESHAM as a presidential candidate than in most of its modest proposals. His acceptance of the nomination would cover the new party with the mantle of eminent respectability statesmanship and probably assure its permanence.

IF the coming Judicial Convention could have met in this city to-day and emphatically asserted Democracy's independence of Railroad Bosses by purging its committees of Plutocracy's most dangerous tools, it would have given us the noblest celebration of the Glorious Fourth that was ever witnessed in Missouri.

ANYBODY can ascertain the cause of the attack on Judge SHERWOOD who will take the trouble to examine the pass books of the railroad attorneys. Some interesting information on this subject is also to be found in ex-Gov. CRITTENDEN's open letter to General Solicitor COCHRAN published in yesterday's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

THIS is an old-fashioned Fourth of July. The virus of freedom seems to be working once more in the veins of the people and stirring them with a few practical reflections. The spirit of '76, which for some years has threatened to go into permanent retirement, seems to have thought better of it and is again abroad in the land. We are a conservative nation, but patrioticism never goes entirely to sleep.

ONE of Gen. FOSTER's friends inadvertently stated a few days ago that the new Secretary of State was the President's mainstay during the Chilian difficulty. According to recent revelations this is a signal and sorrowful fact. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that Mr. HARRISON and his Attorney-General were the mainstay of BALMACEDA's agent during that unhappy crisis.

MR. HARRITY has no superiors as a political organizer and his success in Pennsylvania is a guarantee of good work in the national campaign. Mr. WHITNEY's tactful management of the Cleveland

cause in Chicago marked him as the man to direct the party's campaign work. But as he declines, there can not be two opinions concerning the man to be chosen in his stead. HARRITY will be equally efficient and let us hope equally successful.

SUPERIOR COURT R. R. RECORDS.

The POST-DISPATCH has carefully and laboriously examined the Missouri Reports, covering Judge SHERWOOD's nineteen years on the bench of our Supreme Court, to ascertain what he had done to make him the favorite candidate of the political combine of railroad attorneys or to make them so offensively active and perniciously powerful in packing delegations to secure his nomination.

We wanted to find out what return, if any, he had made to the railroads for the very efficient and costly support they have always given him as a candidate for judicial honors, and what little light the record throws on the question is herein fairly set forth.

The Reports examined, from Vol. 51 to Vol. 105, both included, cover the period from January, 1873, to the April term, 1891, and contain reports of 717 railroad cases, of which 613 were appealed by the railroads and only 104 by the other side.

The first thing we discovered was that Judge SHERWOOD had participated in the decision of only 663 of these cases, and had written the opinions in but fifty-two of them, when his fair proportion would have been 143, or nearly three times as many as he wrote. From this it follows that only his colleagues on the bench can know the full extent of the services he may have rendered, if any, in molding the decisions of the court to suit the railroads.

Of the 663 cases in the decision of which Judge SHERWOOD participated, 385 were decided in favor of the railroads and 332 in favor of the people.

Judge SHERWOOD wrote opinions in 52 of these cases, 32 of which he decided in favor of the roads and 20 in favor of the people.

Of the cases in which he participated, but did not write the opinions, he concurred in 323 in favor of the roads, and in 271 in favor of the people.

Judge SHERWOOD dissented in 19 cases decided for the people and in only 2 cases decided for the roads.

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Judge SHERWOOD dissented in 19 cases decided for the people and in only 2 cases decided for the roads.

In 17 of the cases decided for the people no one can doubt that it will play a great part in the campaign this year. Judge GRESHAM's candidacy would give the movement added strength and coherence, but it is evident that a determined and aggressive spirit animates the delegates at Omaha and all whom they represent. Whoever the candidate may be there is every prospect that a heavy vote will be polled for the Third party's ticket where it may help to elect CLEVELAND and to defeat some bad State nominations for both the old parties.

The Mathematical Chances.

From the New York World.

The following States cast their electoral vote for Mr. Harrison in 1888 were carried in 1890 by the anti-Republican pluralities set opposite them:

Illinois..... 37,420  
Iowa..... 13,780  
Kansas..... 45,803  
Michigan..... 18,500  
Missouri..... 62,851  
Nebraska..... 15,707

Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Indiana also gave Democratic majorities in 1890, but neither is likely to be carried by the Third party movement. Michigan's delegation will doubtless be divided between the two great parties, and Illinois will probably be Democratic or Republican.

The remaining States, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota, cast 44 electoral votes.

Mr. Cleveland should carry only the dissentents in railroad cases of Judge SHERWOOD and of those who have been at various times his colleagues on the Supreme Bench:

Dissenters in Favor of the Roads. Dissenters in Favor of the People.

Adams..... 1  
Dories..... 1  
Hough..... 1  
Napton..... 4  
Nott..... 2  
Black..... 2  
Brace..... 1  
Sherwood..... 19

SHERWOOD dissented ten times for the roads where he dissented once for the people; all the other judges, HENRY and HOUGH excepted, dissented about three times in favor of the people where they dissented once in favor of the roads.

The mathematical chances are that Mr. Cleveland will either receive a majority of the electoral votes or that he will be elected by the House of Representatives.

High Tariffs and Low Wages.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Mr. Harrison claims to be alarmed lest the Democrats cut down the tariff and reduce the wages of American workmen. It is almost two years since Mr. Harrison and his friends made a large increase in the tariff, and wages have been going down ever since. Now Mr. Carnegie, the greatest of the protective tariff lords and Mr. Harrison's bosom friend, is about to cut the wages of his employees in two. We suggest that if Mr. Harrison is so anxious about the workmen he drop a line to Carnegie and the other bosses who are or have been reducing wages, and urge them to divide the McKinley plunder with their employees.

These are the simple, unvarnished facts to which the delegates in Wednesday's convention will attach such importance as they may severally deem proper.

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

The general election now on in the Three Kingdoms is of exceptional interest and importance. It will not only settle the management of England's world-wide empire for some years to come, but, what is of much more consequence, it will settle the political status of Ireland for an indefinite period.

If the Liberals are victorious the new Parliament will give Ireland home rule in one shape or another, and thereby open a new chapter in Irish history. If the Tories are victorious, home rule is shelved for a generation and Irish history will simply be a continuance of the old, old story.

There ought to have been not the shadow of a doubt of Liberal success, and there would have been none but for that strange fatality which always seems to follow the fortunes of Ireland, and blight them on the very eve of bloom. And, as it always has been, this fatality is of Irish growth—the work, not of enemies, but of those who call themselves friends.

If the election had occurred immediately after the collapse of the 'Times' case against PARRELL, the Liberals would have swept the country and home rule been an accomplished fact to-day. But Ireland's uncrowned king' must needs throw away her freedom and his own fame upon a worthless woman, and then, before his grave these seeds sprung up and ripened into noxious harvests of mutual hatred, as blind as it is bitter; so that now, when Ireland's fate is trembling in the balance, 'Parnellites' and 'Anti-Parnellites' are clutching at each other's throats, and giving English and Scotch voters a sinister object lesson in Irish capacity for self-government. If, in spite of that, the Liberals win, no thanks are due to the miserable factionists who

have, intentionally or unintentionally, done their best to make such success impossible.

GLADSTONE—the brain and right arm of the Liberal cause—is fighting his last fight against the heaviest odds he has ever faced in a political career of sixty years. And political history—ancient or modern—may be searched in vain for another instance of a man of 82 who was not only the active leader of his party in desperate and decisive battle, but without whom the party would be little better than a rope of sand.

GLADSTONE is the real, the only hero of that battle. If it ends in victory, the glory will belong to him. If in defeat, the shame will belong to those who deliberately provoked it.

The Republicans cannot extract much comfort from the action of Typographical Union No. 6 in declaring confidence in the men who tried to pledge the printers to WHITELAW REID. The facts are that REID fought organized labor for years by fair means and by foul. He never lost an opportunity to injure the organization. The peace which he is said to have made with the union will not deceive anybody. It is a trade pure and simple, and the man himself stands just where he did when he made the Tribune a rat office. Men do not change their convictions in a night, but they sometimes bicker them for a nomination to the vice-presidency.

WHATEVER be the fate in store for the People's party no one can doubt that it will play a great part in the campaign this year. Judge GRESHAM's candidacy would give the movement added strength and coherence, but it is evident that a determined and aggressive spirit animates the delegates at Omaha and all whom they represent. Whoever the candidate may be there is every prospect that a heavy vote will be polled for the Third party's ticket where it may help to elect CLEVELAND and to defeat some bad State nominations for both the old parties.

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THE DELICATESSEN CAFE,  
718 OLIVE STREET.  
For Ladies and Gentlemen.  
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

BARWICK'S  
RESTAURANT:  
416 and 418 North Sixth Street.  
Regular Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, 25¢.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL  
604 Restaurant. 415 Chestnut St.

## CITY NEWS.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine St.

FINE OLD WHISKY at King's, 517 Olive street

Trunks and Alligator Bags.  
If you want a good, honest trunk or bag, something you can depend on, call and see C. H. Hickman, No. 4 South Broadway.

DR. E. C. Chase,  
804 Olive street. Set of teeth \$8.

## IS IT A BLUNDER?

Possibility That Silver Men Have Overreached Themselves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Some of the free silver men are beginning to wonder whether the free coinage measure which the Senate passed Friday would really accomplish what they have been aiming to bring about if it should become a law. Apparently few of them knew previous to Friday that Senator Stewart proposed to offer a substitute for his original measure and most of them seem to have been ignorant of the provisions of the new bill. Now that the bill is in cold type the impression is growing that, should it finally become a law of the land, the free silver men would soon realize that they had been taken in. In that case, the Senator who voted for the bill without examining it, said last night to a correspondent of the "Times" that he believed a serious mistake had been made. The bill "provides that the uncollected bullion in the Treasury must be coined. Taking the amount of the fine and the cost of the coinage into consideration, I think it over two years would elapse before any bullion not yet delivered could be handled by the government. The man who has the authority to coin it which was accepted evidently did not think of this."

Representative Harter (Dem.) of Ohio says that it is the most bungling measure which ever came before the Legislature. "Should it become a law," said he, "the most ardent free silver men would soon begin to upbraid its framers for the want of foresight. One side of the monthly purchases of silver, and also stops the issue of silver certificates. This ends the accumulation of silver month by month, and it is to be expected that the increase of silver certificates. Observe that it absolutely closes the monthly market for silver coin, and is likely to cause the market to drop with a few cents on a ounce. So far as you see the free silver people have in their zeal killed the goose which laid the golden, or silver, egg. The result of this will become a law, the curse from the mining camps would be loud and deep."

"Go it step further and notice that the bill orders the Government to take the bullion to be coined; this will cost say \$1,000,000, which is, so to speak, thrown away, but it will occupy the Government's time for a year, probably not far from two years and mean, while our free silver friends can keep their silver and coin their coins on the sidewalks, supporting the Government, and the Treasury will get the benefits of this bill. You would take it to the mint, but as the mint has no storage, it would be necessary to have it stored in a Pickwickian or technical sense possible for the Government to take it. In other words, it may be two years before the Government does take your bullion. It may be five years."

"But suppose the Government does take it; what would you get in return? What would you give your silver dollars in return? Here is a nice sum in arithmetic for the silver men, and after they have figured it out, they will be compelled to go to the mint and be ready to transport their coin. I am satisfied I have said enough to cause any man to see that the whole bill is a delusion and a snare."

Low Excursion Rates for Tourists.

The Burlington Route has on sale round-trip tickets at greatly reduced rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Yellowstone Park, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spirit Lake, the Black Hills, Pigeon Point, and to all tourist points in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Dakota, Minnesota, Alaska and California.

The Burlington Route is the Shortest and Only Line Under One Management between St. Louis and Denver.

For rates and further information call at Ticket Office, No. 218 North Broadway.

## POOR WORKMANSHIP.

The New Kansas State-house in Danger of Collapse.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 4.—The new Kansas State-house, not yet completed, is in danger of falling down, owing to poor material used. There has been expended on this building nearly \$2,250,000, and it is not yet completed. The dome, upon which \$250,000 has been spent, is in danger of falling down, due to the fact that the stones placed in it, Kansas stone being used in accordance with the order of the Legislature. Near the bottom of the dome are more than twenty huge stones that have already been split and partially crushed by the great weight above, and other stones are discovered that are yielding. The State Board of Public Works, supposed to be conservative, are evidently in ignorance of the danger, as no steps have been taken to avert it. Two of the members of the Board of Public Works, who were in charge of the building, have deserted nothing about the building. The result of all this incompetency and disregard of law will be a loss to the State of more than \$2,000,000, a number of lives are lost through the result sure to follow in a very few years.

## CATHOLIC INDIANS.

Six thousand of Them Gather for a Conference.

CHETEYEE RIVER AGENCY, S. D., July 4.—Six thousand Sioux Indians are here to take part in the congress of Catholic Sioux Indians. The congress was called to allow them an opportunity for conference in relation to their spiritual temporal affairs. The occasion chosen is to celebrate the completion of the fine new Catholic Church erected by Miss Frances Drexel and the dedication of the rectory which is to be used for the use of the Sioux in their religious nature. The dedication ceremonies were conducted by Bishop Marty and were of a most impressive character. A great pole and bush pavilion has been erected. This meeting will be followed by a magnificent deer feast, which it is intended will be a great gastronomic performance. The afternoon will be devoted to races, shinny and other sports and at 4 o'clock the ration issue will be made. The powwow will conclude Tuesday.

The Most Wholesome Ice Cream.  
Is made from Highland Evaporated Cream. Write for receipts to Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.

## A Mysterious Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 4.—The remains of a railway employee named F. P. Boyle were found lying on the Gulf track seven miles east of here yesterday. The body was in a decomposed condition. He was scarcely acquainted here and is supposed to have come from Evanston, Ill., or Memphis. He was about 30 years old and nothing is known of his family relations.

## SCORED BY STIMSON.

Pilgrim Church's Pastor Preaches on Corruption in City Affairs.

A SITUATION WHICH CALLS FOR THE CO-OPERATION OF ALL DECENT MEN.

The Evil Influence of the City's Chief Executive—Corruption in the Municipal Assembly—The City Government Bringing Disgrace on the Citizens—A Scathing Criticism From the Pulpit.

Rev. H. A. Stimson, D.D., pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, preached yesterday before a large congregation on the "Duty of Decent Men in the Present Condition of Municipal Affairs."

He drew a comparison between the condition of the country and that of the city.

He said: "The nation is at the present time should be emphasized and increased. He insisted upon the duty of young men to understand their country's worth and to learn to love it."

Turning to the present condition of St. Louis Dr. Stimson described the city's peculiar charter, which, he said, has given to the city a unique position, in that the charter is not only ideally good in theory, but from an experience of twenty-five years it is entirely practical. A single testimony of the efficacy of the charter was taken from the career of the Board of Public Improvements. "From its organization," said the preacher, "this body has been composed of able men, above suspicion of corruption. They have secured the construction of a series of public works of the first class, and have done a great deal for the city. But the anomaly of the city's position," continued the preacher, "is 'passing as it does, so perfect a charter,' lies in the fact that the condition of things at present is such that they are fast moving in the right direction and bringing about an era of prosperity."

"The Grand-jury in their report," said Dr. Stimson, "gave a detailed account of the shameful administration of criminal affairs. The evil influence of the Executive of our city is seen in every length and breadth. The state of things which makes it difficult for any citizen to secure justice, and easy for any criminal who has been unable to secure it. The condition of our public charitable institutions, as described by the Grand-jury, has long been one of the greatest scandals of the city. A man who was a member of the Board of Public Charities resigned several years ago because for seven or eight years he had been unable to secure the reforms which the Grand-jury now emphasizes. Competent and earnest public men are to be found in the city, but it is impossible to provide their city because they cannot afford the time to do so. The proper facilities and the proper application for help is disregarded. The insane and the poor are gathered together in the Poor House, and are confined on the sick in the City Hospital. It is notoriously pitiable."

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"We are told that the reason why no attention is given to the administration of the Grand-jury is because the city is so small. Not longer ago than the opening of the year, an accomplished public officer, an independent, a scathing critic, complete upon the charter of St. Louis reported that the city was in a fast way to have surplus. It is now asked what has been done with the surplus. The services of the services which were with the bill were worth far more to the corporation than the sum named. They indignantly refused to be paid for. The bill was a fraud and a snare. It has been hung up ever since."

"THE ASSEMBLY CORRUPT." "There is a department of the city administration," continued the doctor, "that has not yet been referred to, namely, the municipal and revenue public affairs. The streets are full of accusations of bribery. These charges are of course difficult to prove, but they are important. The rich and the poor sought to have the passage of a bill and received an immediate communication that \$30,000 were necessary to get it passed. They were told that the services which were with the bill were worth far more to the corporation than the sum named. They indignantly refused to be paid for. The bill was a fraud and a snare. It has been hung up ever since."

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